

HOW GERAN BILL CAN DESTROY ALL BALLOT SECRECY

Philadelphia Election Case
Should Teach New Jersey
Legislators Lesson.

PARTY WORKERS KEEP
"TAB" UPON VOTERS

Call Partisan Officials Into
Booth to See That They
Vote "Right."

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

TRENTON, April 13.—Law-makers here today are discussing with much earnestness the issues involved in an election case just tried in Pennsylvania, because of its bearing upon the Geran bill.

The Geran bill, under George L. Record's manipulation, allows election officers "to assist" certain voters, who allege the need of such assistance. The Pennsylvania law does likewise.

The objection to the Geran provision was that it destroyed the secrecy of the ballot and was a wide field for the perpetration of frauds. The objection was unheeded.

Might Arise Under Geran Law.

The case in Pennsylvania is said to be one which can arise under the proposed Geran law.

There is ground for the statement that when the Geran bill comes up for consideration in the Senate on Monday its supporters must be prepared to explain away this latest effect or submit to a further substantial amendment.

(Special to the Newark Star.)

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—The effort to prevent the wholesale assistance of voters by Republican organization men was given its death blow yesterday when the jury, after being out less than an hour, found John Gallagher, judge of the Twenty-sixth division, Seventh ward, not guilty of a charge of neglect of duty in permitting such assistance. The trial was considered a test case and upon the announcement of the verdict Assistant District Attorney Taulane submitted for similar verdict not only the other bills of indictment in that division, but all the other so-called "assistance cases." In submitting the bills Mr. Taulane stated that the Committee of Seventy, which was back of the prosecution, believed it useless to allow the cases to go to trial.

As a result of this trial the Republican organization is free to keep tabs on how its followers vote, and an office-holder or would-be office-holder, or even a mere follower who wants to be considered loyal, no matter how intelligent, is liable to be compelled to play the dummy and take a trusted worker into the booth with him to see that he votes "right."

The Defendants Cleared.

The defendants in the bills submitted were John Gallagher, George J. Hall, William Cheeseman, William MacFarland, Calvin D. Lee, George Chapman, Edmund V. Green, twenty-sixth division of the Seventh ward; John McGlinchey, John J. Keffer, Philip Carlin, Robert Craig, Morris Colbert, J. Robert Black, eighth division of the Eighth ward; Adrian D. Elston, judge eighth division Fifth ward; John Carr, judge thirty-eighth division Twenty-sixth ward; Henry Smullen, judge fourteenth division Second ward; William Reuter, Charles Young, Albert Maucher, Charles Strumpf, Woodford H. Thomas, Edward S. Moffett, third division Twelfth ward; Gilbert H. Smith, judge thirteenth division Fifth ward.

John C. Hincley, an attorney and a William Penn watcher, was the first witness yesterday morning and made a good impression until he permitted Attorney A. S. L. Shields to "rattle" him. Mr. Hincley testified that as soon as the voting began the voters started to ask for assistance without declaring their disability. The first objection made by the witness and Dr. John B. Roberts, another independent watcher, was in the case of Edmund V. Green, a young man casting his first vote and who entered the polling place accompanied by his father.

When Mr. Hincley asked the young man to state his disability, or if he could not read or write, Green, according to the witness, became quite indignant and was positive in his declaration that he was able to write. Green's father, however, told Gallagher that the young man required assistance, and was permitted to enter the voting booth with his son.

Election Officers "Assisted."

MacFarland and Lee, two Republican election officers, according to the witness, were also granted assistance, although they did not declare their disability, but to the contrary, stated they had no disability. The witness, reading from a list, gave the individual cases of fifty voters who, he asserted, asked for and were permitted assistance by Gallagher, regardless of the protests of the Independent party men. "When these men came in," said Mr. Hincley, "Dr. Roberts and I would ask: 'Have you any disability?' In some instances they would not reply, while Gallagher would say that they could have assistance. Our protests were fruitless. Many of these voters were assisted in the booth by Chapman and Mason, who saw the ballots marked. All these ballots upon which assistance was given were placed in the ballot box."

Mr. Hincley stated that there were a number of instances during the day in which voters who were given assistance stated that they had no disability. One of these was Charles Sluth, who said he could read and

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LUCIANO ADMITS KILLING MARO IN W. ORANGE SHANTY

Confesses When Confronted by
Man Who Said He Wit-
nessed the Crime.

After having been put through a
severe grilling by Chief of Police Bam-
ford, of West Orange, and Detective
Walter Godfrey, of the Prosecutor's
office, this morning, Antonio Luciano
broke down and confessed to the murder
of Michael Maro in a shanty in
West Orange on April 1, according to
the police. The confession was made
in the West Orange police station.

When first taken before the authorities Luciano stoutly maintained his innocence, but when confronted by the testimony of Mattioli, the witness, who told the police Luciano committed the murder, he became completely unnerved and admitted shooting Maro.

He told the police he had been on a drunken spree and declared his mind was unbalanced at the time he murdered the watchman.

Says He Got Only \$35.

Asked how much money he obtained from the murdered man's pockets Luciano declared he only got \$35, and this, he says, he spent for liquor during the time he was at large.

Luciano declares he was in this city the entire time following the crime, and has been lounging around saloons in the lower section of Newark.

He was placed back in a cell and will be arraigned either late this afternoon or tomorrow morning.

WOMEN SPUR TO VIOLENCE IN CHAMPAGNE RIOT

Lying in Middle of Road, Defy
Cavalry to Ride Over
Them.

EPERNAY, Department of Marne, France, April 13.—Despite the fact that the Department of Marne is a vast armed camp, with infantrymen and dragoon bivouacked throughout the night at almost every village in the champagne district, rioting broke out anew today, and the flame of anger and vengeance continues to sweep the grape-growing region.

At Vinay the rioters hastily threw up barricades with barrels, cases and debris of all sorts, and succeeded in holding back the advancing troops, while another group of manifestants, armed with torches, entered the vast champagne depot, destroying everything.

The mob smashed the bottles of champagne they could find, wrecked the wine-presses and then set fire to the buildings.

Women were foremost in the work of destruction, chanting snatches of revolutionary airs and urging on the men. When the troops reached Vinay the women lay down on the roads and defied the cavalry to ride over them.

Horizon Darkened by Smoke.

At dawn many places in the wine-growing district showed the horizon darkened by the smoking ruins of wine depots burned during the night. At the same time exploding detonators summoned additional wine-growers to the different rallying points for the purpose of resuming their march of destruction.

The government officials claim that the sacking and burning of wine property is being led by criminal elements which are flocking into this region from other districts.

The public prosecutor at daylight this morning proceeded to Ay, where a conflagration started by incendiaries threatened for a time last night to destroy the entire village and made twenty arrests among the ringleaders of the manifestants.

RIOTERS SMASH SIX MILLION BOTTLES OF CHAMPAGNE.

RHEIMS, France, April 13.—Advices received by courier from Venteuil indicated that the situation at that town was extremely critical. The rioters for a time were in absolute possession of the town and had erected strong barricades.

It is estimated that 6,000,000 bottles of champagne were destroyed during yesterday's disturbances at Moussy, near Epernay.

Excitement throughout the disturbed region is at fever heat. The wine-growers threaten to extend their operations to shops which they declare will be demolished if the merchants distribute provisions among the troops.

SEAMAN KILLS SELF ON DOLPHIN.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Philip C. Arrington, a seaman of the secretary of the navy's flagship, Dolphin, which is lying at the navy-yard here, committed suicide by shooting early today on board that vessel. Arrington was a native of this city. No cause is known for his act.

Princeton Triangle Club tickets on sale at Newark Theatre.—Adv.

FEARED FATHER OF MISS SPIRO, SO MARRIED HER

New York Broker, Charged With
Bigamy, Tells Story to
the Court.

SAYS SHE LEFT HIM FOR
MAN SHE LIKED BETTER

Gustavus McRae Says Wife
Went Away With Margaret
Anglin's Brother.

Gustavus Fulton McRae took the stand in his own behalf in Judge Thomas A. Davis' court this morning to tell his side of the alleged bigamous marriage contracted with Miss Rose Spiro in this city on November 23, 1908.

McRae made a very poor witness for himself, particularly on cross-examination, being very nervous on the stand and speaking so low he could not be heard by the jury.

McRae claimed that he was forced to marry Miss Spiro because he was afraid of Ivan Spiro, the father. Asked to describe what constituted his fear McRae could not explain, although he was repeatedly urged to do so by Assistant Prosecutor Van Blarcom.

Was Locked in Rooms.

He testified that he had been locked in different rooms of McDermitt & McDermitt's offices in the Globe building by Spiro while awaiting the arrival of former Justice of the Peace William O. Miller, who performed the marriage ceremony. McRae said that Spiro had told him he would have to marry his daughter, and that he came to Newark in company with them in order to consult Frank M. McDermitt, his counsel, as to his rights in the matter.

When Van Blarcom pointed out that McRae had recourse to the telephone to ask for assistance or could raise a window and hail passersby on the street if he felt he was in danger, McRae remained silent and did not attempt to explain why he had not done so. Both Spiro and Miller on being recalled to the stand denied that McRae had at any time been locked in a room or that the marriage was performed under duress of any sort.

Refused to Answer Question.

On his direct examination, McRae refused to answer "yes" or "no" to the question as to whether he had married Mary Baum on July 18, 1903. Van Blarcom took up this refusal and asked McRae if the answer would incriminate himself. McRae said "no," but refused to go any further. He also refused to state whether he had any children by Mrs. Baum.

Later it developed that the date of the first marriage was August 18, 1903, instead of July 18, 1903, and the indictment was amended despite the objections of Attorneys McDermitt and Beasley.

McRae said he lived with Rose Spiro McRae until she left him to join Timothy W. Anglin, a brother of Margaret Anglin, the actress. The lawyers for the defense offered to put in evidence a large number of letters from Anglin to Mrs. Spiro-McRae, but the court refused to admit the letters, saying they had no bearing on the bigamy charge.

Met Wife in Hotel.

McRae told of how he had met Rose Spiro McRae in a hotel in Manhattan for the first time in September, 1908, and that he met her several times after that before the marriage took place in Newark on November 23, 1908. McRae also testified that he had married Mrs. Mary Baum in New York city in 1903, but said he later found, so he claims, that she had never been legally divorced from her first husband and that he had started annulment proceedings in 1907.

Further questioning brought out the fact that McRae had consulted lawyers in both New York and Philadelphia as to the validity of his marriage to Mrs. Baum and was informed that it was illegal.

Questioned by Chauncy H. Beasley, who with Frank M. McDermitt is conducting the defense, McRae stated that he had asked this question of lawyers before he had met Miss Spiro, and therefore thought he was free to marry in November, 1908.

This brought out a long wrangle between counsel for McRae and Assistant Prosecutor Van Blarcom, which resulted in Judge Davis ruling out the evidence that McRae had asked legal advice before marrying Miss Spiro.

BUBONIC PLAQUE CASE AT CARACAS, VENEZUELA.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—One case of bubonic plague has developed at Caracas, Venezuela, according to advices received today by the State department, who transmitted the information to the surgeon-general of the public health service.

ESSEX MEN BUY CHICAGO PROPERTY.

(Special to the Newark Star.)
CHICAGO, Ill., April 13.—Rodger D. Sherman and George F. Sworitzer, both of East Orange, N. J., have purchased respectively a residence on Twenty-second place, near Princeton avenue, for \$8,000, and property on Wentworth avenue, near Twenty-seventh street, for \$15,000. The transfers were filed today for record.

B. B. Lavin Rollers.

Macknet & Lavinus Co., 78 Broad street.—Adv.

JERSEY WATER NOT USED AT FORT HANCOCK

Congressmen Investigate—Are
Refused Copies of Letters
from War Department.

APPEAL TO CONGRESS
MAY SOON BE MADE

Asking for Letters and Docu-
ments Bearing On Proposed
Federal Use of Water.

(Special to the Newark Star.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—The press dispatch sent from here yesterday stating that the post at Fort Hancock was being supplied with water by the Hudson Water Company, or any company allied with the East Jersey Company, was based upon misinformation.

The war department states that Fort Hancock is now being supplied with water by New York city; that the Hudson Company did supply it for a time, the period not stated, ending March, 1910. The supply presumably came from some driven well source on Staten Island owned by the company.

Contract for Twenty Years.

The contract made between the government and the Hudson Company is the usual yearly contract, renewable for twenty years, the war department never making contracts running over the period of a year.

While there is no evidence of the fact, so far developed, that the company secured this contract as a basis for asking government intervention in the New Jersey proceedings against the company, that such is the fact is an impression generally shared by New Jersey members of Congress.

When four members of the delegation from New Jersey called on Secretary of War Dickinson yesterday the secretary gave them to understand that the case had been put up to the department of justice for that department's consideration as to whether or not the government should intervene and begin its own condemnation proceedings for right of way.

Secretary Dickinson distinctly stated

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NO PRESIDENT FOR PRINCETON ELECTED TODAY

Committee Not Ready to Report.
No Action On Dr. Van
Dyke's Resignation.

PRINCETON, April 13.—The board of trustees of Princeton University at its regular meeting here today did not elect a president in succession to Woodrow Wilson, who resigned last fall when he became the Democratic candidate for governor of New Jersey.

It is understood the question of selecting a president was considered, but that the committee having the matter in charge was not ready to make a final report. The name of candidates under consideration were not made public.

Neither did the trustees take any action on the resignation of Dr. Henry Van Dyke, placed before the board last November. Efforts are being made to have Dr. Van Dyke reconsider his action and remain in the English department of the university.

ONE GIRL MISSING; 60 ESCAPE FROM BLAZING FACTORY

Hundred Men Upon Upper Floors
Flee Safely from
Fire.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Fire broke out today in the factory of the Manhattan Soap Company, in West Thirty-sixth street. Sixty girls on the second floor fled down the fire-escapes to the roof of an adjoining tenement, to which firemen ran up a ladder. A count of the employees showed one girl missing, but it is thought that in the confusion she may have gone home.

On the upper floors were one hundred men, who escaped by the fire-escapes and elevator.

The property loss is heavy.

WILL NOT QUALIFY NOW.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—W. S. Kenyon, Attorney-General Wickersham's assistant and senator-elect from Iowa, will not qualify as a senator until the important anti-trust prosecutions, which he is now conducting, can be arranged without injury to the work.

DEMOCRATS ARE BRINGING RELIEF TO THE FARMER

Agricultural Implements and
Necessities May Be Placed
on Free List.

COMMITTEE PRESENTS
BILL TO CONGRESS

Opening Wedge in Removing
Unjust Burden from the
Agriculturalists.

(Special to the Newark Star.)

WASHINGTON, April 13.—If the plans of the Democratic members of the House are carried into effect legislation of especial benefit to the farmer will soon be enacted into law. To this end the ways and means committee today reported a bill placing upon the free list farming implements and other agricultural necessities which it is the intention to hurry through the House.

The farmer has long borne the brunt of the tariff exactions. He has been fooled annually into the belief that his interests are to be cared for. This promise has usually come just before election. Afterward his burden has not been lightened. On the contrary it has frequently been increased.

Just at the moment the farmer is regarded as the principal sufferer under the Canadian compact. Most of what he has to sell will come into this country free, and much of what he has to buy will come here duty laden. Efforts have been made to prove to the farmer and to his representative in Congress that in the general benefit which is to come from a ratification of the compact a share will go to the agriculturist, but it causes little elation.

Insists on "Square Deal."

That interest which regards itself as the basis of the country's wealth and prosperity is insisting at last upon a "square deal." The sentiment which the situation evokes is thus phrased: "Pass the reciprocity agreement if it is deemed wise, but as a companion measure pass also a law giving the farmer, duty free, the implements and articles which his industry demands."

The present Democratic measure will help them, but it is not enough. The articles enumerated in the present bill are not extensively imported. Canada manufactures, however, many articles which the farmer needs and which he must now pay a duty upon. Full relief, therefore, will not come at once, but it is the plan of the Democrats to afford it soon. It looks now as though the farmer, who has long "borne the heat and burden of the day," is in a fair way of coming into those shades of relief which his patience and forbearance, and at times gullibility, have well earned him.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Representative Rucker, of Missouri, chairman of the committee on election of President, Vice-President and representatives in Congress, was prepared when the House of Representatives met today to call up the bill providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. It was the purpose of the Democratic leaders to push this bill for immediate passage pending further action on the Canadian reciprocity bill, introduced yesterday by Representative Underwood, chairman of the ways and means committee.

Chairman Rucker's committee voted yesterday to report the popular election bill favorably, as it did also the bill providing for ante-election publicity of campaign contributions. Passage of the former bill in time today would mean that the latter measure also would be put upon its passage.

This committee has approved both bills and is desirous that they be out of the way of the Canadian reciprocity, which will be called up tomorrow. When the Senate resumed business today, after a two days' recess, there was little before it. Senator Rayner was expected to address the upper house on the Mexican situation. After a brief session adjournment was looked for until Monday.

REPUBLICANS AGAINST PROPOSED FREE LIST.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The free list bill was not unanimously approved, the vote on it in the ways and means committee having been a strictly party vote, the Democrats favoring and the Republicans voting solidly against it.

Republican members, with Sen. Payne as spokesman, declared that the proposed bill was hasty and ill-advised, that the measure had not been referred to the tariff board, and that Chairman Underwood and his Democratic colleagues on the committee had not sufficient data to show what effect the change would have.

When the House met Chairman Underwood submitted the report of the committee. The reciprocity bill will be called up tomorrow for discussion.

CLOSE FOR GOOD FRIDAY.

Tomorrow, Good Friday, being a legal holiday, all courts and county departments at the Court House will be closed for the day.

FORMER CONGRESSMAN DIES.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., April 11.—Levi Warner, who represented the Fourth Connecticut district in the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses, died at his home here today, aged 81 years. He was a Democrat in politics.

Princeton Triangle Club tickets on sale at Newark Theatre.—Adv.

PRINCIPALS IN BITTER
POLEMIC CONCERNING
PRESBYTERY'S CHOICE.



STORM, KILLING 25, LIFTS HOUSES HIGH IN THE AIR

More Than One Hundred Persons
Injured and Five Hun-
dred Are Made Homeless.

KANSAS CITY, April 13.—Tornadoes which swept parts of Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas and Arkansas late yesterday afternoon and last night are known to have killed twenty-five persons, injured more than one hundred, rendered more than five hundred homeless and to have done thousands of dollars' worth of property damage. Of the dead only twelve have been identified.

The first tornado was reported at Eskridge, Kan., twenty-five miles south of Topeka, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Here many houses were destroyed and much damage done to crops.

The storm which swept Eskridge struck Powhattan and Nowata, Kan., nearby towns, then swept off to the northwest, Hiawatha and Manhattan, Kan., were struck and here three persons were killed and much property damage done.

Wind Strips Them of Clothes.

At Reserve, Kan., a village in the northern part of the State, Mrs. Fred Stone was killed when her house collapsed. Her two sons were seriously injured. The wind was so severe that it stripped the clothing from Mrs. Stone and her children.

At 8 o'clock last night a tornado struck Lawrence, Kan., killing two persons, injuring twelve and doing damage estimated at \$175,000. A side of the county jail was torn down and about thirty prisoners made a dash for liberty, but only three succeeded in escaping.

At Joplin, Mo., a man was picked up by the wind and carried the length of a block and then dropped in the doorway of a large office building. He was badly injured.

Man Picked Out of Cab.

A fireman on a train at Eskridge, Kan., was picked up out of his cab, carried across the street and there dropped. In many places houses were picked up and carried several hundred yards before falling. In Lawrence a small house was carried about a block and then dropped into a big tree, where it remains firmly lodged.

An hour after the first tornado struck Eskridge, Kan., a tornado swept through Oklahoma, parts of Arkansas and southwest Missouri. Big Heart, Okla., having a population of about 1,000 persons, was the first town struck. Here the storm came suddenly, tearing down houses about the heads of the people. Many rushed into the streets, only to be knocked down by flying debris, and others to their death.

Striking Meeker, Checotah and an Indian village near Big Heart, the storm swept northwest, passing over Joplin, Mo., and other sections of the mining district.

In the territory passed over many small towns have not been heard from and it is believed here that reports today will increase the number of dead.

BARELY A QUORUM AT HOUSE SESSION TODAY.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

TRENTON, April 13.—The House plugged along this morning with barely more than a quorum present at any stage. The enforced adjournment early this afternoon was a vindication of the attitude assumed by some of the assemblymen who stood out for adjournment yesterday, some of whom had gone so far as to advocate a recess till May.

TO APPEAL FROM PRESBYTERY IN DR. DAWSON CASE

Rev. Dr. Inglis Says Appoint-
ment as Supply to Old
First Was Illegal.

UNLIKE DR. JOWETT, HE'S
CONGREGATIONALIST STILL

Rev. Dr. Dawson Says the First
Was Originally Chartered
in That Denomination.

STATEMENTS BY THE REV.

DRS. INGLIS AND DAWSON.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Scott Inglis says: "In taking the Rev. Dr. William J. Dawson, a Congregationalist, as a supply pastor for a year, the Newark Presbytery has gone even further than the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, of New York, dared to go, because the Fifth Avenue Church took Dr. Jowett, of England, only after he had withdrawn from the Congregational Church. The selection of Dr. Dawson is illegal under the constitution of the presbytery. The case will be appealed to the synod."

The Rev. Dr. William J. Dawson says: "The matter of fact is that the charter of the First Presbyterian Church, to which the presbytery chose me yesterday, antedates even the presbytery itself. If it came to a case of the law on the subject, I presume that my choice by the church body might go even beyond Dr. Inglis' criticism. I do not propose at present to give up my ministerial credentials in the Congregational Church."

A serious schism is on in Newark Presbyterian circles over the confirmation of the Rev. William J. Dawson, the writer and lecturer, as virtual pastor of the old First Presbyterian Church. That was made plain today when the Rev. Dr. Robert Scott Inglis declared that the case would assuredly be appealed to the synod in October to determine if any Presbyterian church can take in as pastor a minister of another denomination until he has relinquished his former affiliations, and has been formally received into the fold.

Dr. Inglis declares that the appointment of Dr. Dawson to the First Church was made admittedly in violation of the rules of the presbytery by even the members of the Presbytery who voted for him.

"When I protested that the laws of the church forbid what they did some came to me and said that they knew it was illegal, but an easy way out of it," he said. "It seemed to be the idea that since the First Presbyterian wants Dr. Dawson it can get him even if he will not give over the Congregationalism that he has not preached in several years."

Newark Went Beyond New York.

The Newark Presbytery has gone further than the Fifth Avenue Church in New York dared to go. For Dr. Jowett, himself a Congregationalist in England, brought over to preach to them, gave up Congregationalism for Presbyterianism the day after he arrived in America. Dr. Dawson has given no indication that he intends to come over to the Presbyterian Church. And the law says that he must be received into the church even before such an affirmation as the Presbytery gave him last night.

The Rev. Dr. Dawson, just in town from a long list of Chautauque engagements—though he's been filling the First Presbyterian pulpit for several Sunday—did not seem seriously disturbed over the proposition. He said the synod might override the presbytery's action of last night and turn him out.

As a matter of fact the reverend gentleman was busy moving into the First's parsonage at 1028 Broad street, and he laughed the tolerant smile of all thoroughly-equipped Chautauquians when the reporter hoped that the synod in October might not feel so badly about his case that it would take him from his new pastorate before he was barely settled. He said: